



# DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VII.

ZATURDAG den 22sten MEY, 1819.

N. 21.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEB. Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.

Den 22 Mey 1819.

## SCHILPAD ZOEP.

**HEEREN** kunnen heden te 12 uren aan de Curaçaosche Hotel, gelegen aan de Waterkant van de Overzijde, toegediend worden met **SCHILPAD'S ZOEP**, gereed gemaakt op eene voortreffelijke wijze

NAAR HAMBURG & ALTONA.

*Het Deensche brik schip,*  
**JUNGFRAU EMILIE,**  
KAPT. C. HANZEN.  
Zat op den 7den Juny aanstaande vertrekken. Voor Vracht of passagie adresseere men zich ten Kantoores van den ondergeteekenden.  
**BING & JUTTING.**

NAAR AMSTERDAM & ROTTERDAM.  
*Ligt in lading de Nederlandsche brik*  
**GONOMIE,**

*KAPT. M. BARTHOLOMEUS.*  
Voor vracht of passagie gelieve men zich te adresseeren ten Pakhuize van den ondergeteekenden, of by den kapitein aan boord.  
**B. A. ROCHE.**

Fiscaals' Kantoor, den 22sten Mey 1819.

**DE** ondergeteekende als daar toe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlijk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor deze en volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als—

De Fransche Broden 18, en

De Ronde Broden 19 oncen.

Op zonne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal.

**SALOMON BULTB,** Eerste Klerk

## BEKENDMAKING.

**DE** Secretaris adinterim van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie des Eiland Curagao, als hiertoe door wel gemelden Raad geauthoriseerd, brengt ter kennis van het publiek, dat voortaan geene Brieven of Missieven van particulieren aan den Raad geadresseerd, zullen worden aangenomen, maar de belanghebbende hunne voordragten per requeste, memorie, verzoeg, &c. aan den Raad zullen moeten doen, welke requesten, memorien of verzoeg, op behoorlijk gezegeld papier moeten geschreven, en door eenen Advocaat of Procureur onderteekend zyn, blyvende de dispositie omtrent het verlenen van Pro Deo in deszelfs volle kracht.

Secretary van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curagao den 6den Mei 1819.

De Secretaris adinterim voornoemd,

**J. THIELEN.**

Den 14den Mey 1819.

## BEKENDMAKING.

**ALLE** de geenen die iets te vorderen hebben van het afgekeurde schip de Surinaamsche Vrienden gevoerd geweest door wylen Capt. Cornelis Kraay J. z. worden verzogt hunnen pretentien op te geeven in den loop van deeze maand, zullende na die tyd geene verdere rekeningen aangenomen noch betaald worden door

**BEUTNER & TH. JUTTING.**

Den 14den Mey 1819.

## BEKENDMAKING.

**DE** ondergeteekende waarschuwt alle personen, van geen crediet te geven aan zyne Vrouw **ANNA CORNELIA RYKE**, daar hy niet verantwoordelyk wil zyn, voor eenige schuld door haar gemaakt.

**FREDERIK BOLWIG.**

*Para vender en la Imprenta,*  
**LETRAS DE CAMBIO, y CONOCIMIENTOS,** en la lengua Española.

May 22, 1819.

## TURILE SOUP.

**GENTLEMEN** can be supplied with **TURILE SOUP**, prepared in a very superior manner, this day at 12 o'clock, at the Curaçao Hotel, on the Water-side, in Otrabanda.

Den 21sten Mey 1819.

**DE** ondergeteekende verzoekt aan het publiek, geen crediet te verleenan aan de equipagie van de Britsche brigantyn Cora, daar zulks door hem niet zal worden voldaan.  
**ALISHA ARNOLD, Kap.**

Den 15den Mey 1819

**DE** ondergeteekende op het punt staande om naar St. Thomas te vertrekken, verklaart dat hy niets verschuldigd is. **J. N. ALIS.**

## UIT LONDEN PAPIEREN.

Prys van munten den 11den Maart; vreemd goud 4l. 1s. 6d. nieuwe doubloenen 4l. 2s. zilver in staven, de standard 5s 6d.

Het Spaansche gouvernement heeft dertig transportschepen van onderscheidene kooplieden te Londen gehuurd, om een deel te wezen der expeditie, te Cadix naar Zuid Amerika, gereed gemaakt.

Bell's Messenger, van den 7den Maart zegt, dat eene besmettelijke ziekte zich in Schotland verspreid. Te Dumfries waren 70 dooden, zins den 1sten January; en te Dundee, beliepen de overledenen in eene week tot op negentig.

Onder de aanspraken in de Fransche kamer der Pairs welke in de Moniteur van den 4den Maart, daags na dat dezelve overgeleverd waren, zyn geplaatst, verdient die van den Graaf Lanjuinais byzondere aandacht.

"Wat de daadzaken betreft," zegt hy "welke den aanval hebben daargesteld, zoo het was zy, dat alles in vrede is, aan de zyde der Constitutionalistes, is tevens alles in oorlog in het Westen aan de zyde van de opene en geheime vyanden van het Charter. In de departementen van dat oord, houden zy geheime vergaderingen, en hebben geheime legers met eene byzondere cocarde (geroep om order.) Dit leger, het welk uit detachementen bestaat, die zich in wouden en op de gemeene wegen ophouden, wordt regelmatig betaald geinspecteerd, en elken dag geverceerd in zekere kwartieren. Derselver materiaal bestaat uit 10,000 Engelsche geweeeren. Geheime vergaderingen in dat deel van het koningryk zyn verscheidene dagen het voorstel vooraf gegaan, dat nu aan deze kamer gemaakt is—"Zoo de noodzakelyke maatregelen worden verwaarloosd, moet het ministerie veranderd worden."

"Dan zullen verkiezingen volgen in den smaak van oligarchie, de herstelling van eenen kamer in categoriën verdeeld; de geheele instorting van het Representative Gouvernement; maatregelen van uitzondering, die schynbaar te verontschuldigen, zullen gemaakt worden—en het naaste gevolg zal zyn, algemeen misnoegen, het ontwaken der natie, wellicht burgerlyke en buitenlandsche oorlogen; aan alle zyden zullen onberekenbare gevaren de vryheid, den thron, 'taltaar de dynastie en byzonder de tegenwoordige Pairs, ja wellicht alle Pairs bedreigen. In een woord, wy zullen een volstrekt Despotisme of de vryheid hebben, voor de derde maal te duur gekocht."

Berigten uit Rome behelzen, dat uit hoofde eener commissie welke den Cardinaal Fesch uit St. Helena ontvangen heeft, Madame Letitia Bonaparte derwaards een volledig stel zilverwerk gezonden heeft, met andere vernierselen tot eene kapel benodigd; de waarde waarvan op verscheidene duizend scudi berekend wordt.

Twee geestelyken, een van welken met de Bisschoppelyke waardigheid bekleed is, zoo wel als een kok, en andere bedienden, worden tevens gezegd naar St. Helena vertrokken te zyn; dit alles is met de goedkeuring van den Paus geschied.

Er zyn brieven tot den 23sten Feb van Gibraltar ontvangen, uit welke het blykt, dat de post op de kust van Afrika inplaats van met het koude weder te verminderen, op eene verontvustende wyze was vermeerderd. Het eenige berigt met betrekking tot de verwoesting door de pest veroorzaakt, was aan de Britsche fortres, aangebragt door een vaartuig door den gouverneur bestemd op bepaalde tyden te zeilen, daar geene byzondere koopvaarders eenige gemeenschap met de Barbarysche kust mogen hebben. Volgens de laatste berigten, stierven er dagelijks een of twee honderd personen aan die kwaal.

Wy hebben verscheidene keeren gelegenheid gehad, om de sterke pogingen te berigten, die Spanje tegenwoordig wederom doet, om de provincie La Plata terug te krygen. Uit dit byzondere oogmerk, werd de minister Yrjoen dienst geroepen; en zekerlyk heeft hy dien toon aan de pogingen van Spanje tegen de over Atlantische provincien gegeven, welke geene zynner voorgangers in staat geweest is te doen.—Dat is, hy heeft die plannen in werking gebragt, welke te voren alleen in de kolommen van de Madridsche Courant te vinden waren, of in andere woorden, hy heeft eene zekere geldsomme, en een zeker aantal transportschepen gekregen. De Britsche, Fransche, Spaansche, Italiaansche, Nederlandsche, Pruisische, Zweedsche en Deensche vaartuigen, die gehuurd zyn, hebben bevel ontvangen te Cadix te verzamelen, in het begin van April, ten einde 20,000 man inteschepen, en om door eene grote zeemagt te geleid te worden. Zoodanig is 't voornemen van 't Spaansche gouvernement, het welk eene poging is, grooter dan immer dat land beschouwd heeft. Toen de vloot naar de Helder (de eerste divisie der landings expeditie in Noord Holland in 1799) uit Londen, om de had dezelve omtrent 20,000 ton aan vaartuig voor 15,000 man, die drie weken uit water, voor zy landden, op welken tyd al hun water op was. Voor Spanje, om 20,000 man over den Atlantischen Oceaan te voeren, zal zulks 10,000 ton of 300 vaartuigen vereischen.

15den Maart.—Handels rampen duren in deze stad voort. Het smert ons zeer, te berigten, dat verscheidene huizen, in de noodzakelykheid zyn geweest, om hunne betaling heden op te schorten. Men zegt, dat dezelve op acht of negen belopen; en wy vrezzen uit het geen wy hooren, dat zulks niet vergroot zy.

De berigten uit Amsterdam van den 14den dezer, met de Nederlandsche Pakethoot aangebragt, behelzen, dat de handel zoowel in die stad als in andere plaatzen byzonder stilstaande was, en dat de wissel op Londen voort giug te dalen.

Een artikel uit Brussel, hetwelk behelst, dat Bonaparte's kok laatst daar van St. Helena aangekomen is, zegt: Bonaparte was zeer somber, en zyn voornaamste bezigheid scheen het in order brengen zynner memorien te zyn.

De beroemde reiziger, bekend onder den naam van Ali Bey, die zich op eene pelgrimage naar Mecca, met de caravane bevond, stieff niet ver van Damascus. De Pascha, krachtens zyn tytel om de goederen van alle pelgrims, die op den weg sterven, te erven, heeft bezit van al deszelfs eigendom genomen, met insluiting van de kostbare instrumenten en manuscRIPTEN.

Brussels, 6den Maart.—De Heer Regnault de St. Jean de Angely, heeft verlof bekomen naar zyn vaderland terug te keeren. Gisteren verliet hy deze stad, om naar Parys te gaan. Wy vernemen uit Parys, dat de heer Marek, Hertog van Bassano, tevens naar Parys kan terug keeren.



His Majesty's ship *Dolphin*, Capt. Lieut. Wardenburg, arrived yesterday morning from Puerto Cabello. We learn by the *Dolphin* that all continued tranquil when she sailed; no news of interest had been received from the army in the interior.

American papers to the 23d of April, brought by the *Greyhound* and *Belle Savage*, have been handed to us, from which we have given extracts of the most interesting parts of their contents.

The brig *Belle Savage*, sailed from Sandy Hook, on the 19th of April, and arrived here on Sunday last, at noon. In the latitudes from 27 to 23, and long. from 61 to 64 she was becalmed for 15 days. She made Nevis on the 12th instant, and ran from thence to this island in 3 days.

The United States ship *Hornet*, capt. Read, sailed from Boston on the 28th of March, for Cadiz, having on board the Hon. Mr. Forsyth, Minister to the Court of Madrid. Captain Read is the bearer of the treaty lately signed at Madrid, for ceding the Floridas to America, and no doubts were entertained of its being ratified by Ferdinand the 7th.

Jamaica papers to the 5th inst., have reached us by the *Cora*, 14 days from Kingston. The most interesting article of news in them is the particulars of the capture of Porto Bello, by the force under Sir Gregor M'Gregor, which, with other selections from these papers, will be found under the Jamaica head.

His Britannic Majesty's brig *Parthian*, of 10 guns, captain Bigland, with the schrs. *Elizabeth*, *Allee*, and *Antalona*, Dewindt, of this island, and a Spanish schooner for Maracaybo, under her convoy, sailed from Port Royal some days previous to the *Cora*. We understand the *Parthian* will touch at this port, and hence will proceed to Barbados. On her passage back to Jamaica, it is said, she will call at the island of Margarita.

Captain Arnold of the *Cora*, spoke the *Parthian* and the vessels under her protection off Altavala.

The *Curacao Packet*, Turner, from this port had not arrived at Kingston, according to the latest accounts.

The Swedish schr. *Fanny* from Margarita, bound to St. Bartholomews, was detained by the Independent privateer schr. *Sans Souci*, Capt. Bernard Aferera, on the 13th inst. and ordered back to Margarita, from the circumstances of her having hoisted Spanish colours, and a set of Spanish papers being found on board. When the *Sans Souci* hove in sight she shewed Spanish colours, which deceived the Master of the *Fanny*.

The Spanish schr. *Candelaria*, from La Guayra to this port, was captured by the same privateer on the 16th inst. a few hours after she left La Guayra, and ordered also for Margarita. The crew of the *Candelaria*, with the exception of three men, one of whom being a slave, he entered the Independent service and was immediately manumitted, were landed on the Isle of Aves, and brought to this port on Thursday evening in the sloop *Vrouw Catharina*.

A Royal Order, dated Madrid, Jan. 26, communicated to the minister for Foreign Affairs, declares, "that all Foreign Adventurers taken with arms in their hands, in our possessions beyond sea, under the banners of the Insurgents, or who shall have furnished them with munitions of war, shall be condemned to death, and all the property which they possess within the territories of his majesty shall be confiscated; this punishment being that which is applicable by the laws to that description of criminals who have not been included in the Amnesties granted by his majesty."

A letter of a recent date, from the bay of Honduras, says—"Mitchell, a character whom you may remember to have heard of as a private, is off the coast, and committing havoc with the little trade here. He has a boat which rows 24 oars and about 40 feet long, and has captured several vessels."

"Buenos Ayres, Dec. 12.—We have no further news except the change of a supreme executive director adinterim in the person of Don Jose Rondeau, Mr. Pueyredon having had the misfortune to lose his right hand by the explosion of a powder-horn in it."

DIED.—On Monday last, Mr. Valente, midshipman of the 1st Class, of H. M. brig *Mercury*.

### JAMAICA.

April 5.—His majesty's frigate *Iphigenia*, of 48 guns, capt. Parker, having on board Rear Admiral Sir Home Popham, K. C. B. sailed from Port Royal on Saturday morning for the Havana and New Providence. On the frigate's getting under way, she received a salute from Fort Charles, which she returned.

The schooner *Dasher*, Wood, from Aruba to

this port, with a cargo of mules, was unfortunately wrecked on the Morant Keys on the 28th ult. About 50 of the mules were saved, and her crew received a supply of provisions and water from the transport ship *John*, bound from this port to Sierra Leone; the *John* not having been able to beat to windward, bore away, and her commander sent a letter on shore on Friday afternoon, communicating the loss of the schooner.

April 6.—We understand that his majesty's brig *Wasp*, has brought out an order from the Spanish Government, which directs that the port of Vera Cruz shall be opened to all vessels having British Registers, and navigated under the same flag, loaded solely with British manufactured goods, upon paying an ad valorem duty upon the Invoice.

April 11.—By the *Rose* we learn, that she had succeeded in saving 45 mules and horses of the cargo of the schooner *Dasher*, Wood, from Aruba to this port, the loss of which vessel we previously announced; they were landed by the *Rose* at Rocky Point. The *Dasher* was lying on her beam-ends, and bilged on one side, and was nearly a complete wreck. The spars, &c. with the exception of the lower masts and bowsprit, were brought down in the *Rose*.

April 19.—His Excellency Sir James Cockburn, Governor of the Bermudas, was about proceeding to England from his Government, not to return.

The House of Assembly of the Island of St. Vincent, have been dissolved by Governor Brisbane, owing to some disagreement respecting the rent of a residence for the Governor.

April 26.—An express had arrived at Carthagena about the 1st of this month, from Gen. Hoar at Panama, requesting the Governor would send over 500 men to protect Porto Bello, and Chagres, against any attempt of the Independents, but which was not complied with, in consequence it is said, of the troops being in a very mutinous state, not having received any pay for the last fifteen months.

Three hundred men arrived at Santa Martha, on the 12th instant from Carthagena, in order to assist in garrisoning that place.

The brig 26th of October, —, and schooner *Fan Fan*, Serrell, were to sail from Santa Martha for this port in a few days after the Confidence.

May 1.—Recruiting for the Independent service goes on, it seems, with much vigour in this city. Vessels appear off Port-Royal and receive from the shore recruits, by boat loads. Twelve canoes loaded, which missed some vessel these people intended to embark on board of, were landed on the Palisadoes on Thursday; they consisted of about 60 or 70 in number and created some alarm in Port-Royal, before it was ascertained who they were.

May 3.—On Friday and Saturday last two ships appeared in sight from this city, supposed to be from Europe. We have since learnt that they were vessels belonging to the Independent squadron, which were hovering on the coast for the purpose of receiving recruits for that service; many of whom, on the last named day, were on the Palisadoes for the purpose of repairing on board, and it is said at length effected their purpose.

May 4.—It is currently reported that several deserters from the army have found means to leave the island, by the assistance of Crimps and others, for the purpose of joining the Insurgents.

May 5.—The brig *Republican*, of 14 guns, under the Artegan flag, run into St. Bartholomews some weeks since. She was immediately seized and sold by the Government, but directly purchased for the Independent service.

Mr. W. D. Roberston, who was apprehended by the Spaniards two or three years since, and confined in the Moro Castle at the Havana, has been sent to Spain in the Spanish Packet *Legero*.

Falmouth, April 28.—The schooner *Artrivida*, Lange, under the Republican flag of Buenos Ayres, put into Rio Bueno on Saturday in distress, having sprung a leak, and five feet water in the hold. She is under the commission of General Aury, is armed with two guns, 30 muskets and sabres, and 17 men; she was from La Catalina, and bound to Port-au-Prince. After being repaired, she proceeded to sea on Sunday afternoon.

### Capture of Porto Bello by the forces under Sir Gregor M'Gregor.

By the *Parthian* we have derived the following information respecting the occupation of Porto Bello, by the forces under the orders of Gen. Sir Gregor M'Gregor.

"On the evening of the 7th inst. at 5 p. m. five vessels hove in sight to leeward of Chagres,

two of them ships, one large, and apparently well armed, one brig of war, a merchant brig, and a sloop. At 7 a. m. the next day the same vessels again made their appearance from the N. W. The brig of war had an English ensign, a union jack forward, and a Spanish jack at the main. She kept away as if with an intention of speaking the *Parthian*; but finding the latter took no notice of her, she hauled her wind and soon after joined the other vessels.

At 10 p. m. the same day, the *Parthian* proceeded towards Porto Bello, and at 11 passed to windward of one of the ships; she shortly afterwards tacked, and went through the body of the vessels. On the 9th at 12 o'clock, the squadron came to anchor in Buena Ventura Bay, to leeward of the town of Porto Bello.—At one, the troops landed, about 300 in number, with little or no opposition. At about half after one, they proceeded through the woods, which separates the shore of the Bay and harbour, and advanced by the latter upon the town; this forms the right side of the harbour, and the approach is confined to a very narrow passage among the rocks, commanded on the right by a steep and almost impenetrable wood, which in some places has not a passage for more than one man abreast: Every yard of this advance afforded positions of defence, but which were not taken advantage of. An inconsiderable body of black soldiers, apparently without officers, who were stationed on this point of the shore, ran away before they saw their enemy; nor did they stop until they were in the rear of the Castle of St. Jago which forms on that side of the harbour the western defence of the town. These troops appear to have given the first intelligence of the advance of the Independents in that direction, for they were again sent forward along the shore, and through the pathway of the wood. The castle was manned and five 24 pounders brought to bear in the direction they expected the Independents would advance by.

"The Independents had again been obliged to take to the woods, and again re-appeared in their previous position. This was occasioned by a mistake from the guide and their advance was now more rapid, and was confined to the shore. The black troops that had been sent out a second time, only waited to discharge their muskets, and immediately turned tail. When within a half mile from the Castle, the Independents were obliged to quit the shore, and were soon out of sight in the woods. About sun-set they entered a deep ravine, which opens into the harbour, and within pistol-shot of the front of the Castle.

"After collecting their whole force in the ravine, they filed into the wood to gain the flank and rear of the town and Castle, and about 7 in the evening a general discharge of musketry seemed to indicate an attack on the Castle; this lasted only two or three minutes, and turned out to have been a false alarm of the Spaniards, for the Independents contented themselves during the night with gaining all the commanding positions over the town and fortifications, in order to act with advantage at day break which they accordingly did.

"At midnight the Royalists determined on evacuating their positions, and commenced a retreat upon Panama. At 1 a. m. the Governor's Lady went on board the *Parthian*, requesting to be taken to Chagres, which was done on the 11th.

"On the 12th, an officer of the *Parthian* was sent to Porto Bello, where he found all quiet, and the inhabitants were returning in great numbers, no instance of plunder having been permitted. A. Mr. Lopez, a native of Carthagena, was appointed governor of Porto Bello, and the merchants appeared satisfied with the change of government.

"Sir Gregor M'Gregor was extremely civil to the Officers of the *Parthian*, who went to Porto-Bello, and offered to supply the brig with refreshments, or any thing else they might require.

"The troops, when they landed, were under the command of Gen. Lopez. Sir Gregor M'Gregor did not intend, it is said, to proceed to Panama, until he had communicated with Lord Lochrane, from the South Sea, whose force consisted of nearly 40 armed vessels of different descriptions.

"The best dispositions were making at Panama to repel any attack which Sir Gregor M'Gregor might attempt against that place, whose force only consists of 450 men. Gen. Aury with reinforcements, was momentarily expected from Old Providence, when it was supposed an attack would be made on Chagres."

The *Andromache* frigate, Capt. Sheriff, had proceeded from Lima, with a considerable freight for the Brazils.

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 6. 1819.

**Brig Holkar.**—It will be recollected that about a month since, we received by way of St. Domingo and Charleston, a vague account of this vessel's having foundered on the voyage from Curacao to this port, in which it was stated, that the captain, mate, and some of the men took to the long boat and it was feared had perished, &c. But the following extract of a letter from an officer of the sloop *Frag* of Truce of this port to his friend here, dated at Havana 10th March, explains in part the mystery, and leaves little doubt that the *Holkar* was taken and the officers and passengers murdered by her own crew:—

"We sail this day for New-Orleans. We have on board a prisoner, one of the crew of the brig *Holkar* of New York, who has been taken here by some persons who knew him; the fellow acknowledges the whole, and it is shocking to hear how they murdered the passenger who lay asleep in his berth. After murdering the captain and crew on deck they entered the cabin and thrust a harpoon three times into the passenger, before it held sufficient to draw him out, when they threw him overboard. The prisoner is a mulatto; he thinks he shall get clear by turning states evidence. Another of the *Holkar's* crew, who was here is gone to Charleston.

On Saturday last, April 17, this city (New York) was visited with a very extraordinary thunderstorm, being the second that has occurred this season. The storm reached its height about 2 o'clock, P. M. when it became unusually severe. A little previously to its reaching that point, for about 20 minutes the atmosphere became darkened to such a degree, that it was difficult to read by a window. The thunder was tremendously heavy, and the lightning extremely vivid and alarming. It struck in two places in this city, a house in Elm-st. and the schr. *Thames*, and at Brooklyn a rope-walk was considerably injured, and a part of it destroyed.

The effects of the stroke upon the schooner were very singular and extraordinary.—That vessel was lying at the Coffee house slip, loaded with merchandize, and a number of bundles of hay, bound to Richmond, (Virginia) and was upon the eve of sailing. The lightning struck her fore-top mast head, which was shivered to pieces; it then ran down, splintered the mast for ten or fifteen feet, till it reached the deck, and passed through it into the fore-castle, where a number of persons were sitting, passengers bound to Richmond. The men were stunned with the stroke; the hay was set on fire, by which the cargo sustained considerable damage. Upon taking the men out, they appeared senseless, and it was a considerable time before they were recovered. Two of them were so seriously affected, that it was found necessary to remove them to the hospital. The clothes of some of them were torn, and on one of them, the lightning passed down his limbs, and split out his boots from top to bottom, without materially injuring him, except his being stunned. The effect of the shock was experienced by many persons, at the distance of several rods. The atmosphere was so filled with a sulphurous smell, that it produced a difficult respiration—persons were thrown from their seats, and for some seconds were to a considerable degree stunned by its force. In the midst of the storm, while its appearance was the most awful and terrific, the alarm of fire, originating on board the *Thames*, spread through the city, and added greatly to its solemnity and terrors. The quantity of rain which fell was prodigiously great. For a short time it was accompanied by hail of a considerable size, but not such as to produce any particular mischief.

A letter from an officer of the U. States army to his friend in Norfolk, dated "Cantonment Montpellier, (A. T.) 12th March, 1819," says—

"The American troops evacuated the Florida on the 8th of last month, much to our regret. We were relieved by 450 troops, white and black; the officers and white soldiers were Europeans, and were both gentlemen and good soldiers. I have never seen more true harmony displayed by troops even of the same nation, than existed between us and the Spaniards. Pensacola is a delightful place, and is inhabited by as hospitable a people as any on the globe."

**Royal Munificence.**—A Gentleman in Massachusetts, lately sent King Henry, of St. Domingo, one of Collin's elegant super royal quarto Bibles. The present was gratefully received, and a short time after the Gentleman received from the king a letter of thanks, enclosing a draft for six thousand dollars.

*New-Orleans, March 29.*—A paper of 31st Jan. printed at Port-au-Prince, has been handed us. We observe that there exists an insurrection in a district of the west, called Grande-Anse.—President Boyer has issued a flaming proclamation against these insurgents, in which he threatens them with annihilation, if they do not immediately submit to the troops marching against them.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

Price of bullion on the 11th of March; foreign gold 4/ 1s 6d; new doubloons 4/ 2s; silver in bars, standard, 5s 6d.

The Spanish government has engaged thirty transports from different merchants of London, to form part of the expedition preparing at Cadiz, for South America.

*Bell's Messenger*, of March 7th, says, that an epidemic disease is spreading in Scotland. At Dumfries, there had been 70 deaths since the 1st of January; and at Dundee, the deaths in one week amounted to ninety.

Among the speeches in the French Chamber of Peers, which appear in the *Moniteur* of the 4th of March, days after they have been delivered, that of Count Lanjuinais, deserves particular notice:—

"As to the facts," said he, "which have produced the attack, if it be true that all is at peace on the side of the Constitutionalists, all is at war in the west on the side of the open and secret enemies of the Charter. In the departments of that region, they hold secret assemblies, and have secret armies with a particular cockade—(cries of order.) That army which exists in detachments, which shows itself in woods and highways, is regularly paid and inspected, and put on duty every day, in certain quarters. Its material consists of 10,000 English muskets. Secret assemblies in that part of the kingdom have preceded by several days the proposal now made to this Chamber."—"If the necessary means are neglected, the Ministry must be changed."—"Then will ensue new elections in the sense of the oligarchy; the restoration of a Chamber divided into categories: the total downfall of the Representative Government; measures of exception, which will be made to appear excusable—and the next results will be, universal discontent, the awaking of the nation, perhaps civil and foreign wars; on all sides incalculable dangers will threaten liberty, the throne, the altar, the dynasty and particularly the present peerages, nay, perhaps, all peerages. In a word, we shall have absolute Despotism or Freedom, for the third time, too dearly purchased!"

Accounts from Rome say, that by virtue of a commission which Cardinal Fesch has received from St. Helena, Madame Letitia Bonaparte has sent thither a complete set of plate, and other ornaments necessary for a chapel, the value of which is estimated at many thousand scudi. Two Ecclesiastics, one of whom is invested with the dignity of a Bishop, as well as a cook, and another servant are also said to have departed to St. Helena. It is added, all this is done with the approbation of the Pope.

Letters have been received to the 23d Feb. from Gibraltar, by which it appears that the plague on the coast of Africa, instead of diminishing with the cold weather, was increasing to an alarming extent. The only information with regard to the ravages committed by it, was brought to the British fortress by the vessel appointed by the governor to sail at stated periods, as no private trading ships were allowed to have any communication with the Barbary coast. According to the latest advices, one or two hundred persons died daily of the disease.

We have several times had occasion to advert to the strenuous exertion Spain is, at the present moment, making again to recover the provinces of La Plata. For this precise purpose, the minister Yrujo was called into office; and certainly he has given that tone to the efforts of Spain against the Transatlantic provinces, which none of his predecessors have been able to do—that is, he has put in motion those schemes which before were only to be found in the columns of the *Madrid Gazette*—or, in other words, he has obtained a certain sum of money and a certain number of transports. The British, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Prussian, Swedish and Danish vessels, which are hired, are ordered to rendezvous at Cadiz in the beginning of April, to embark 20,000 men, and to be escorted by a large naval force. Such is the project of the Spanish government, which is an attempt greater than even this country ever witnessed. When the Helder fleet sailed from England, they had about 78,000 tons of shipping for 15,000 men,

who were three weeks before they landed, at which time all their water was out. For Spain to convey 20,000 men across the Atlantic, she will require 100,000 tons of shipping, or 300 vessels.

*March 15.*—Commercial distress continued in the city. We are extremely sorry to state, that several houses in Irish trade have been under the necessity of suspending their payments to day. It is said that they amount to eight or nine; and we are afraid, from what we hear, that this is not an exaggeration.

The advices from Amsterdam, of the 11th inst. brought by the Dutch Mail, assert, that trade, both in that city and other places, was remarkably stagnant; and the Exchange on London continued to fall.

An article from Brussels, which states that Bonaparte's cook had lately arrived there from St. Helena, says, that "Bonaparte was very gloomy, and his chief occupation appeared to be the arrangement of his Memoirs."

Advices from Batavia of the 24th Oct. mention, that the Netherland troops arrived on the 19th Aug. before Malacca, to receive possession of that colony from the English resident, Mr. Kenneth Murchison. The session had not actually taken place, but all the preliminary arrangements were proceeding.

The celebrated traveller, known by the name of Ali Bey, who was on a pilgrimage to Mecca, with the Caravan, died not far from Damascus. The Pacha, by virtue of his title to inherit the effects of all pilgrims who die on the road, has taken possession of all his property, including the valuable instruments and manuscripts.

*Brussels, March 6.*—M. Regnault de St. Jean de Angely has received permission to return to his native country. Yesterday he left this city to proceed to Paris. We learn from Paris, that M. Maret, Duke of Bassano has also been authorised to return to Paris.

Court of King's Bench, March 4.

RENNY V. CROPPER.

This action was brought by the plaintiff, who is the widow of a captain Renny, for the recovery of a sum of 2000l. under the following circumstances:—

Captain Renny was the owner of a merchant ship, which he chartered to the defendants, who are British merchants, for a voyage from Liverpool to New-York and back. The vessel carried a cargo outwards, and was bound to bring home another of American produce, if the consignees of the plaintiff should chuse to send one, but the plaintiff was not bound to seek a cargo on his own account, as the entire voyage was settled at a stipulated sum. However, the consignees, Messrs. Jenkins & Co. at New-York, did ship homeward a quantity of wool, which was stated to the Captain to have been brought New-York by a British vessel from some other part of the U. States. But on his arrival home, it was discovered by the Custom House officers, who came on board off Liverpool, that it was Smyrna wool; and that all vessels coming from that country, or having on board the produce thereof, were at that time subjected to quarantine as the plague was prevalent at Smyrna. The vessel, was therefore, ordered to quarantine at Misford Haven, and where her cargo was taken out and re-shipped, and her detention was 104 days on this duty, under a charge for demurrage of 15s. per day, the whole charges for which amounted to 2000l. beside the charge for the direct voyage out and home: The employers refused to pay this sum, and the plaintiff brought her action.

By the British Navigation Law, no British vessel bound to a foreign country is permitted to bring home any cargo to England, except of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the country from which such goods are shipped.—

The question, therefore, in this case, as stated by the learned judge in his charge to the jury, was, whether the captain of the ship was informed, or knew that this wool was of Smyrna and not America, or whether he was deceived by the shippers, who were the correspondents of the defendants, and by whose orders he was instructed to act. If he did know, or was informed of the circumstance, his act was voluntary, and he must be liable to the consequences of his own default on the charges incurred; but if he did not know, and was deceived by the shippers, then the verdict must be for him.

The Jury, after a short consultation, found for the plaintiff damages 2000l. with costs.

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